

2017 Water Quality Report

Data for 2016

Dove Lake • December 31, 2014



Your 2017 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2016 water quality testing** and has been prepared in compliance with regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD) has many procedures in place to safeguard its water supply. The water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. In some cases, TCWD goes beyond what is required to monitor for additional contaminants that have known health risks. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants.



The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD) has a variety of water supply sources, including imported wholesale water supplies and local ground water. Imported wholesale water is supplied primarily from TCWD's Dimension Water Treatment Plant which treats imported surface water from the Colorado River. In addition, TCWD also receives imported treated surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) or from the newly commissioned Baker Water Treatment Plant. Imported treated water primarily consists of blended water from the State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct. In some portions of TCWD, your drinking water is a blend of treated local groundwater and treated imported water. Treated local groundwater comes from TCWD's Trabuco Creek Wells Facility.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection was a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.



Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This "residual" chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average.

Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Stage 2 of the regulation was finalized by USEPA in 2006, which further controls allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. A required distribution system evaluation was completed in 2008 and a Stage 2 monitoring plan has been approved by DDW. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.

Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Hector Ruiz at (949) 858-0277. The TCWD Board of Directors meets the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the TCWD's Administration Building located at 32003 Dove Canyon Drive, Trabuco Canyon, California 92679. The public is encouraged to attend.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

TCWD encourages its customers to visit our website at www.tcwd.ca.gov.

Important Information the EPA Would Like You to Know



Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December 2007, MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from the DDW, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDSC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Water Project to the optimal range for dental health of 0.6

to 1.2 parts per million. TCWD's treated water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available on these websites:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

**State Water Resources Control Board,
Division of Drinking Water**

[www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/
certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml)

For more information about MWDSC's program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709, or edymally@mwdh2o.com.

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2016 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

2016 Trabuco Canyon Water District Dimension Water Treatment Plant

Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Radiologicals							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3.5	3.5	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	6.9	2.8 – 11	No	2006	Decay of Man-Made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.3	3.3	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Constituents							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.11	0.05 – 0.19	No	2016	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.13	0.13	No	2016	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.3	0.3	No	2016	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	115	55 – 190	No	2016	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	101	101	No	2016	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,020	1,020	No	2016	Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	273	273	No	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	616	616	No	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Constituents							
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	73	73	n/a	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27	27	n/a	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.3	7.3	n/a	2016	Hydrogen Ion Concentrations
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	5	5	n/a	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	98	98	n/a	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	114	114	n/a	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	297	297	n/a	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	17	n/a	2016	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable; * = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; *Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Turbidity – combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	1 NTU	0.39	No	2016	Soil Run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.2 NTU	95%	100%	No	2016	Soil Run-off

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units. Low turbidity in Trabuco Canyon Water District's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of constituents in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Unregulated Constituent Requiring Monitoring

Constituent	Notification Level	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	0.061	ND – 0.1	2013
Chlorate (ppb)	800	190	130 – 290	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	ND	ND	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)***	MCL = 50	ND	ND	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	4.7	4.3 – 5.1	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	980	920 – 1,000	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	2.9	2.6 – 3.5	2013

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb. Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

***Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

Contaminants Not Detected

TCWD safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. In some cases, TCWD goes beyond what is required to monitor for additional contaminants that have known health risks. The contaminants listed below, specifically MTBE, were NOT DETECTED in TCWD'S water during the most recent sampling dates.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Carbon Tetrachloride	Isopropylbenzene	Thiobencarb
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,3-Dichloropropane	Chlorobenzene	Mercury	Toulene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Chloroethane	Methyl-t-butyl ether	Total Coliform Bacteria
1,1-Dichloroethane	1-Phenylpropane	Chloromethane	Methylene chloride	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,1-Dichloroethene	2,2-Dichloropropane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	n-Butylbenzene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	2-Chlorotoluene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Naphthalene	Trichloroethene
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	4-Chlorotoluene	Cyanide	Nickel	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Atrazine	Diazinon	Nitrogen Phosphorous	Trichlorotrifluoroethane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Benzene	Dibromomethane	Pesticides	Vinyl Chloride
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Beryllium	Dimethoate	Simazine	Xylenes
1,2-Dichloroethane	Bromobenzene	Dichlorofluoromethane	Styrene	
1,2-Dichloropropane	Bromomethane	Ethylbenzene	Tetrachloroethene	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Cadmium	Fecal Coliform & E.Coli	Thallium	

2016 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2014						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3	2 – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2016						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.168	0.12 – 0.24	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.138	0.138	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.6 – 1.2 ppm Optimal Level 0.7 ppm		0.7	0.6 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2016						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	168	120 – 240	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	103	101 – 103	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	3	3	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,040	1,030 – 1,050	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	260	257 – 262	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	654	650 – 658	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2016						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	120	115 – 124	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.15	0.15	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	76	75 – 76	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	296	292 – 300	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	17 – 18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27	26 – 27	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.1	5 – 5.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	103	99 – 107	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.5	2.1 – 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.07	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

2016 Trabuco Canyon Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	57	27 – 76	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	11	1.4 – 14	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.2	0.3 – 2	No	Disinfectant added for treatment

Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	ND	ND – 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	ND	ND	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.04	ND – 0.24	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids – per State Water Resources Control Board Guidelines, average amount shall be reported as the highest of the locational running annual average values for the year; sixteen locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
*Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Percent Positives	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	0.0%	No	Naturally present in the environment

No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E.coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.07	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in July 2015.
Lead was detected in 4 samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 5 samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level.
A regulatory action level is the concentration of a constituent, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Constituent	Notification Level	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	195	150 – 260	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	ND	ND	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)***	MCL = 50	ND	ND	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	4.8	4.2 – 5.2	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	968	930 – 1,000	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	2.8	2.4 – 3.6	2013

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb.
Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.
***Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb.
Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. TCWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in a home's plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.



If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent watershed sanitary surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey - 2015 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey - 2011 Update.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for TCWD was completed in 2011. The water sources are considered most vulnerable to contaminants associated with historic gas stations, septic systems, agricultural/ irrigation wells, above and below ground storage tanks and mining activities. There have been no contaminants detected in TCWD'S water associated with these activities. The only detections of contaminants are associated with naturally occurring salts, naturally occurring radiochemicals, and low level organics. A copy of the complete assessment is available at TCWD. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Hector Ruiz at (949) 858-0277.

Your Water: Always Available, Always Assured

THE DIEMER WATER TREATMENT PLANT, located in the hills above Yorba Linda, processes up to 520 million gallons of clean water per day — enough to fill the Rose Bowl every 4 hours. The water is a blend from both the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project. At 212-acres, it's one of the largest water treatment plants in the U.S. It provides nearly half of Orange County's total water supply.



Water flowing from Diemer meets — or exceeds — all state and federal regulations. And it is kept safe from the treatment plant to your tap by constant testing throughout the distribution network. The Trabuco Canyon Water District monitors the water quality at all sources, reservoirs, and various points on the distribution system. This constant surveillance ensures your drinking water stays within the requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Trabuco Canyon Water District

32003 Dove Canyon Drive

Trabuco Canyon, California 92679

PRSRT STD

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On the Cover:
TCWD uses Dove Lake to supplement the recycled water system. Two solar powered mixers, as shown on the cover, continuously mix the lake to maintain water quality.